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PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

AFFIDAVITS and depositions relative to the commencement of the late hostilities in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, together with an address from the Provincial Convention of the said province, to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, transmitted to the Congress now sitting in this city, and published by their order. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

WE Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring and Elijah Sanderson; all of lawful age, and of Lexington in the county of Middlesex and colony of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, do testify and say, that on the evening of the eighteenth of this inst. being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horses: we were about ten of the clock, suddenly surprized by nine Serjeants, whom we took to be regular officers, who rode up to us mounted and armed, each having a pistol in his hand, and after putting pistols to our breasts; and seizing the bridles of our horses, they swore that if we stirred another step, we should be all dead men, upon which we surrendered ourselves: they detained us until two o'clock the next morning, in which time they searched and greatly abused us, having first enquired about the Magazine at Concord, whether any guards were posted there, and whether the bridges were up, and said four or five regiments of regulars would be in possession of the stores soon—they then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horses bridles and girts, turned them loose, and then left us. *Lexington, April* 25, 1775.

Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, Elijah Sanderson.

I Elijah Sanderson, above named, do further testify and declare, that I was in Lexington common, the morning of the nineteenth of April aforesaid, having been dismissed by the officers abovementioned, and saw a large body of regular troops advancing toward Lexington company, many of whom were then dispersing—I heard one of the regulars whom I took to be an officer say, damn them we will have them, and immediately the regulars shouted aloud, run and fired on the Lexington company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars discharged on them. Eight of the Lexington company were killed, while they were dispersing, and at considerable distance from each other, and many wounded, and although a spectator, I narrowly escaped with my life. *Lexington, April* 25, 1775. Elijah Sanderson.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I Thomas Price Willard, of lawful age, do testify & declare, that being in the house of Daniel Harrington, of said Lexington, on the nineteenth instant, in the morning, about half an hour before sunrise, looked out at the window of said house and saw (as I suppose) about four hundred of regulars, in one body, coming up the road, and marched towards the north part of the common, back of the meeting house of said Lexington, and as soon as said regulars were against the east end of the meeting-house, the commanding officer said something, what I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about eight or nine rods of about an hundred of the militia of Lexington, who were collected on said common, at which time the militia of Lexington dispersed, then the officers made a huzza, and the private soldiers succeeded them: Directly after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other side of the body, and hallowed after the militia of said Lexington, I said, "lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms." And that there was not a gun fired till the militia of Lexington were dispersed; and further saith not.

Thomas Price Willard.

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

Simon Winship of Lexington in the county of Middlesex, and province of Massachusetts-Bay, New-England; being of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that on the nineteenth of April inst. about four o'clock in the morning as he was passing the public road in said Lexington, peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half distant from the meeting-house in said Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being stopt by some officers of said regular troops, was commanded to dismount; upon asking why he must dismount, he was obliged by force to quit his horse, and ordered to march in the midst of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute men, he answered no, but had been out, and was then returning to his father's. Said Winship further testifies, that he marched with said troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of said meeting house, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load; this being done, the said troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place of parade; when said Winship observed an officer at the head of said troops flourishing his sword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was instantly followed by a discharge of arms from said regular troops; and said Winship is positive and in the most solemn manner declares, that there was no discharge of arms on either side till the word fire was given by said officer as above. *Simon Winship.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I John Parker of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do testify and declare, that on the 19th instant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers riding up and down the road, stopping and insulting people as they passed the road; and also was informed, that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the province stores at Concord; ordered our militia to meet on the common in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and concluded not to be discovered, nor meddle or make with said regular troops (if they should approach) unless they should insult or molest us, and upon their sudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to disperse and not to fire; immediately said troops made their appearance and rushed furiously, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. *John Parker.*

Lexington, April 24, 1775.

I John Robins, being of lawful age, do testify and say, that on the nineteenth instant, the company under the command of Capt. John Parker, being drawn up, (sometime before sunrise) on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there suddenly appeared a number of the King's troops, about a thousand, as I thought, at the distance of about 60 or 70 yards from us huzzaing, and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horseback, and on full gallop towards us, the foremost of which cried, "throw down your arms, you villains, you rebels," upon which said company dispersed. The foremost of the three officers ordered their men saying, "fire, by God fire," at which moment we received a very heavy and close fire from them, at which instant being wounded, I fell and several of our men were shot dead by me; Captain Parker's men, I believe, had not then fired a gun: And further this deponent saith not. *John Robins.*

We Benjamin Tidd of Lexington, and Joseph Abbot of Lincoln, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of Massachusetts Bay in New-England, of lawful age, do testify and declare that on the morning of the nineteenth of April, instant, about five o'clock being on Lexington common, and mounted on horse we saw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then dispersing, soon after the regulars fired first a few guns, which we took to be pistols from some of the regulars who were mounted on horses, and then the said regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company, our horses immediately started and we rode off, and further say not.

Benjamin Tidd, Joseph Abbot.

Lexington, April 25th, 1775.

We Nathaniel Mullekin, Philip Russell, Moses Harrington, jun. Thomas and Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Isaac Hastings, Jonas Stone, jun. James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chamber, Joshua Reed, jun. Joseph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, jun. Reuben Lock, Joel Viles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas Winship, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moses Harrington, the 3d, Joshua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Willington, John Hormer, Isaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Isaac Durant, and Thomas Headley, jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington in the county of Middlesex, and colony of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England; do testify and declare, that on the 19th of April instant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that several officers of the regulars had the evening before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and insulted the inhabitants passing the same; and also understanding that a body of regulars were marching from Boston towards Concord, with intent (as it was supposed) to take the stores belonging to the colony in that town, we were alarmed, having met at the place of our company's parade were dismissed by our Captain John Parker, for the present, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of the drum—we further testify and declare that about five o'clock hearing our drum beat, we proceeded to the parade, and soon found that a large body were marching towards us, some of which were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it; at which time the company began to disperse, whilst our backs were turned on the troops, we were fired on by them and a number of our men were instantly killed and wounded—not a gun was fired by any person in our company on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our escape.

Signed by each of the above Deposers.

We Nathaniel Carkhurst, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winship, Solomon Peirce, John Murry, Abnez Meeds, John Bridge, jun. Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe, 3d, Micah Hager, Samuel Saunderson, Samuel Hastings, and James Brown, of Lexington in the county of Middlesex, and colony of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England; and all of lawful age, do testify and say, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April inst. about one or two o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceeding, and that some of the inhabitants as they were passing had been insulted by the officers, and stopped by them, and being also informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order (as it was said) to take the colony stores, then deposited at Concord; We met on the parade of our company in this town; after the company had collected, we were ordered by Captain John Parker (who commanded us) to disperse for the present, and be ready to attend the beat of the drum; and accordingly the company went into houses near the place of parade. We further testify and say, that about five o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade—we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and some of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops; and others

on

p. 797 ✓ see page 798 ✓ see index, under Congress Continental. ✓ see index under Troops

on the parade began to disperse when the regulars fired on the company, before a gun was fired by any of our company on them; they killed eight of our company, and wounded several, and continued their fire until we had all made our escape.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Timothy Smith, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England; being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April inst. being at Lexington common as a spectator, I saw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company then dispersing, and likewise saw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company, before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was discharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of losing my life: I soon returned to the common, and saw eight of the Lexington men who were killed, and lay bleeding at a considerable distance from each other; and several were wounded, and further saith not. *Timothy Smith.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Levy Mead and Levy Harrington, both of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and of lawful age do testify and declare, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April, being on Lexington common as spectators, we saw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and some of the regulars on horses, whom we took to be officers, fired a pistol or two on the Lexington company, which was then dispersing. These were the first guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by several vollies from the regulars, by which eight men belonging to said company were killed and several wounded.

Levi Harrington, Levi Mead.

Lexington, April 25, 1775. (12) pa. 744

(The Remainder of the Affidavits will be inserted in our next.)

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, April 26, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony by the Troops under command of General Gage, and it being of the greatest importance, that an early, true and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding should be known to you; the Congress of this Colony have transmitted the same, and from want of a Session of the Honourable Continental Congress think it proper to address you on the alarming occasion.

By the clearest Depositions relative to this transaction it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April instant, a body of the King's Troops under command of Col. Smith, were secretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent design to take or destroy the military and other stores provided for the defence of this Colony, and deposited at Concord---that some inhabitants of the Colony on the night aforesaid, whilst travelling peaceably on the road between Boston and Concord were seized and greatly abused by armed men, who appeared to be officers of General Gage's army---that the town of Lexington by these means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants mustered on the occasion---that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the said town of Lexington, and the said Company on their approach began to disperse---that, notwithstanding this, the Regulars rushed on with great violence, and first began Hostilities by firing on said Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded several others---that the regulars continued their fire until those of said company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their escape---that Col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops; two of them killed and several wounded, before the provincials fired on them---and that these hostile measures of the troops produced an engagement that lasted through the day; in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops as they retreated from Concord to Charlestown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it suffice to say, that a great number of the houses on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for use; several were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the soldiery, naked into the streets; old men peaceably in their houses were shot dead; and such scenes exhibited as would disgrace the annals of the most uncivilized nation.

These, Brethren, are marks of Ministerial vengeance against this colony, for refusing, with her sister colonies, a submission to slavery; but they have not yet detached us from our Royal Sovereign. We profess to be his loyal and dutiful subjects, and so hardly dealt with as we have been, are still ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his person, family, crown, and dignity.---Nevertheless, to the persecution and tyranny of his cruel Ministry we will not tamely submit---appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the Honour, Wisdom and Valour of BRITONS will suffer them to be longer inactive spectators of measures in which they themselves are so deeply interested---Measures pursued in opposition to the solemn protests of many noble Lords, and expressed sense of conscientious Commoners, whose knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as some of the greatest men in the nation---Measures executing contrary to the interest, petition, and resolves of many large, respectable, and opulent counties, cities and boroughs in Great-Britain---Measures highly incompatible with justice, but still purfued with a specious pretence of saving the nation of its burthens.---Measures, which if successful, must end in the ruin and slavery of Britain as well as the persecuted American Colonies.

We sincerely hope, that the Great Sovereign of the Universe, who hath so often appeared for the English Nation, will support us in every rational and manly exertion with these colonies, for saving it from ruin, and that in a constitutional connection with the Mother Country, we shall soon be altogether a free and happy people.

Per Order.

JOSEPH WARREN, President, Pro. Tem.

The following Remarks were intended to have been inserted directly after Mr. Anthony's ode Letter, published in our last, but omitted then for Want of Room.

FROM such servile Wretches as the Author of the above Letter, do the British Administration receive Informations relative to the State of *America*; and by such Informations do they govern their Conduct with Respect to it: No Wonder then that they discover so much Folly, Imbecility and Irresolution in all their Measures.

His Zeal for the Church had it seems influenced the past Conduct of this *would-be* right reverend Author and some of his Tory Brethren of the Clergy in the Province of New-York. In order to engage their further Labours in this *good Cause*, his Correspondent in England encourages him and them to hope for the *Recompence of Reward*, that they should soon receive an ample Retribution for all their Toil and Labour in the Service of the Ministry. These are the Baits held out to the Tools of Power, and these are sufficient to induce some among us to sacrifice the Liberty of this Country, and to rejoice with infernal Satisfaction, at seeing the Land which gave them Birth flaked with the Blood of its slaughtered Inhabitants.

The Correspondent of this reverend Gentleman talks much of the conciliating Proposal made by Lord North, and asserts that the Colonists will be universally condemned if they do not comply with it; but the least Observation must convince us that this Proposal was no other than a flimsy State Trick of that wise Minister, and did not, in Reality, remove any Grievance of which the Americans complained; according to this Proposal the Parliament of Great-Britain is to demand a certain Sum in Bulk of the Continent of America, but each Assembly is to have the Power of adjusting the particular Method in which its Proportion shall be raised, but if it refuses to pay as much as the Parliament demands or shall demand, it is to be compelled into obedience; all the Liberty allowed to the Colonies is to determine how they will raise the Sum taxed, without allowing them the Liberty of judging whether they ought to be taxed or no, so that the Power of Taxation remains virtually and truly in the British Parliament still, and the Colony are only flattered with an Appearance of Freedom: The Proposal was designed as a Bait to draw off our Friends in Great-Britain, and to dissolve the Union of America; but it is seen through by both, and will most assuredly be treated by them with the Contempt it deserves.

What must be the Heart of the Man who can jest as doth this execrable Clergyman with the Miseries of his Country, and can exult at the Thought of its being drenched in Blood? The Prospect of the Arrival of Troops to answer this Purpose affords him matter of Triumph: This is a Tory Clergyman; to such Men as these, our Countrymen (if we prevent them not by our own valourous Exertions) must we pay Tithes of all that we possess; to such Men as these must we become Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water! Who can endure even the distant Idea of such a State, what then must it be to feel and to groan under it!

It hath been the Misfortune of this Province to produce many such Vermin as the Author of this Letter, many who have acted the Part of Parricides to their Country, and who would sacrifice that, together with their Consciences, to their Ambition and Avarice; but we may comfort ourselves with the Reflection, that it hath produced a long List of Patriots, who are now straining every Nerve to secure her Freedom, and who will sacrifice their Lives rather than that the Schemes of such Traitors as the Author of this Letter should succeed.

The ever memorable nineteenth of April gave an Answer to the Questions so often asked by the Enemies of American Freedom, and among the rest by this little Tool of Power: What think ye of the Congress now? That Day shewed the Efficacy of the Resolutions of that illustrious Body, and evidenced that Americans would rather die than live Slaves. An *Hancock* and an *Adams*, with the other Patriots, whose Names will be handed down, with everlasting Honour, to Posterity, still retain their invincible Firmness, and in Despite of British Fleets and Armies, under the assured Protection of their God, will secure the Freedom and Happiness of AMERICA.

We ask the Pardon our Readers for detaining them so long upon the Nonsense of this contemptible Letter Writer and his Correspondent, but as it gives a Specimen of the Spirit and the Principles of those who are the Enemies of American Liberty, we tho't proper to insert it, and to publish the above Remarks.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, May 22, 1775.

WHEREAS a Number of Men, some of whom have in Times past, by the good People of this Province, been raised to the highest Places of Honour and Trust, have become inimical to this Colony, and merely on Principles of Avarice, have, in Conjunction with the late Governor Hutchinson, been trying to reduce all America to the most abject State of Slavery: And, as well to avoid the just Indignation of the People, as to pursue their diabolical Plan, have fled to Boston and other Places for Refuge:---

Therefore RESOLVED, That those Persons, among whom are the Mandamus Counsellors, are guilty of such atrocious and unnatural Crimes, against their Country, that every Friend to Mankind ought to forsake and detest them, until they shall evidence a sincere Repentance, by Actions worthy of Men and Christians; and that no Person within this Colony shall take any Deed, Lease or Conveyance whatever, of the Land, Houses or Estates of such Persons.

And it is hereby recommended to the Committees of Inspection, in every Town in this Colony, to see this Resolve fully enforced, unless in such Cases as the Congress shall otherways direct.

JOSEPH WARREN, President P. T.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Scer'y P. T.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, May 22, 1775.

THIS Congress having requested the Rev. Doctor *Langdon* to deliver a Sermon before the next Massachusetts Congress, at their Meeting in this Place on the last Wednesday of this Month, and he having signified that he will comply with such Request:---

RESOLVED, That it is the Desire of this Congress, that the reverend Ministers of the Gospel in this Colony, would assemble at that Time, agreeable to their ancient Custom, and hold a Convention as usual, if they think proper, as in the Opinion of this Congress the Cause of Religion, and the political Interest of this Colony may be served by such Meeting. And the Secretary is hereby directed to cause the foregoing Resolution to be published in the News-Papers as soon as may be.

JOSEPH WARREN, President P. T.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Scer'y P. T.

The following is a copy of a paper found among those of the late JOSIAH QUINCY, *Esq; delivered him, signed by an intimate acquaintance of mine, an eminent merchant in London.*

WILLIAM GORDON.

Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, May 6, 1775.

THE Quebec bill recalls to my mind some considerations, which lead me to think that it is fraught with infinitely more mischief to Britain and America, than most of its opponents are aware of, and that the planners and promoters of this bill will in the end be found to have advanced the interest of France, to the destruction of that of Britain, in a much more eminent degree than has hitherto been done by the very worst Minister that ever lived.

The late THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq; (well known in America, on account of his many liberal benefactions) gave the following account himself to a gentleman from whom I had it, viz. that the said Thomas Hollis having always the worst opinion of Lord Bute's principles, and believing him to have no attachment either to George the third or his family, did, when the last peace (that of Paris) was negociating, at his own expence, send abroad a gentleman, whose sole business it was to watch every motion, and discover every secret, relating to this peace. The gentleman thus sent by Mr. Hollis so far succeeded, as to discover that there were *four secret articles*, and Mr. Hollis enumerated the four following articles to my friend, and he to me, very soon after the peace, and long before any one of them was ever talked of being carried into execution.

The secret articles were these:

I. *That a Popish Bishop was to be fixed by the King in Canada.*

II. *That the Popish religion was to be established there.*

III. *That the bounds of Canada were to be fixed.*

IV. *That Canada, when thus fixed, was to be given back to the French.*

Now, Sir, when this account was first related to me, as it was long before any thing of this kind was agitated, I own I did not believe it possible, that Bute could be bold enough to make such an infamous treaty, and therefore was at a loss how to controvert an authority so good, or dispute an evidence which was so circumstantial; but I own, as I have now lived to see three of these secret articles executed, I firmly believe that the fourth will be as strictly observed, and that Canada refused to the French, thus fixed and improved, will enable France to distress our colonies, and in the end give a mortal stab to the trade, the liberty and glory of Britain. When I see either King, Ministers or people, plan, execute, or acquiesce in measures so evidently ruinous to their own true interest, I own at a loss to discover what are the leading principles on which such infatuation is founded. No sagacity can suggest any adequate motives.

N. B. When Lord Bute was at Venice, he attended mass constantly, in a public manner.

WHEREAS the Provincial Congress on the third Day of May instant, empowered and directed the Receiver-General of this Colony to borrow the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, lawful Money, on the Credit of this Province, payable in two Years, on Interest, at Six per Cent. per Annum:

Any Person willing to furnish the Colony with any Sum of Money, as aforesaid, are desired to signify the same, as soon as may be, to the Subscriber. (12) pa. 741

H. GARDNER.

Receiver-General's Office, May 22, 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Woburn, authorized by the Hon. Provincial Congress to examine into the Principles and Conduct of any Person suspected of being inimical to the Liberties of this Country, have examined Major Benjamin Thompson of Concord, in the Province of New-Hampshire, being brought before them, suspected of being the inimical: And whereas the said Committee have summoned certain Evidences, who they supposed could give Light into the Matter, to attend, which Evidence failed of so doing: This is therefore to inform all Persons who are knowing to the said Major Thompson's Conduct, that the Committee have adjourned to Monday the 29th Day of *May* next, at three o'Clock, Afternoon, at the Meeting-House, where said Evidence are desired to attend, as the Committee think themselves bound to dismiss and recommend the said Thompson, unless something more appears against him than what they have heard.

May 24th, 1775. SAMUEL WYMAN, Chairman.

LOST in the Battle at Menotomy, by Nathan Putnam, of Capt. Hutchinson's Company, who was then badly wounded, a French Firelock, marked D, No. 6, with a marking Iron, on the Breech. Said Putnam carried it on the Road near a Mill. Whoever has said Gun in Possession, is desired to return it to Col. Mansfield of Lynn, or to the Selectmen of Danvers, and they shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Danvers, May 16, 1775.

DRUGS and MEDICINES

Received in Capt. Folger from London, last December, and SOLD by

JONATHAN WALDO,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Lion* and *Mortar*, King Street, Boston,

A Compleat Assortment of the freshest DRUGS and MEDICINES, which may be depended upon are genuine. Those who please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon being supplied with Articles, the Goodness and Price of which shall be entirely to their Satisfaction.

Surgeons may be supplied with Cases of Instruments, of the neatest Kind, warranted good. Most Kinds of Groceries, Dye Stuffs by the large or small Quantity, Spirits, &c.

At the above Place may be had a Quantity crude native Brimstone.

Medicine Boxes of all Kinds put up in the neatest Manner.

The Prices of Articles will be as low as in Boston.

N. B. Good Wages will be given to any Person who will undertake to prepare a Quantity of Lint.——Wanted an Apprentice to the Apothecary Business: Apply as above.

Boston, May 5th, 1775.

WHEREAS there is a Report prevailing and by some believed, that I the Subscriber carried for Soldiers from Castle-William to Machias---I hereby solemnly declare that I never carried or knew of any to be carried or transported to Machias from said Castle-William, or from any other Place whatever, to said Machias; and I further declare that never had such an Intention, or saw one there in my Life.

ICHABOD JONES.

Silent Wilde, News Carrier

To Northampton, Deerfield, &c.

NOTIFIES his Customers, that the first six Months of his present Year's Service, ends with the Eighth Day of *May* inst. He desires them to remember that the Account there will be due to him from each, ONE DOLLAR and ONE QUARTER, or Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, which Sum was to be paid, as by Agreement, on the *first Day of May*; and he very earnestly prays, that every one would remember the day and be PUNCTUAL, that so he may be able to continue the Service.

Said WILDE also takes the present opportunity, to entreat those who are in arrears for last year, kindly to consider, that it would be a great favour if each individual would pay him immediately their respective ballances, for hereby he would be furnished with more than 150 dollars, a considerable part of which is due to printers, who have cause of uneasiness that they have not been, now, received what is severally due to them.

Said Wilde now determines to ride through Bolton, Lancaster, &c. as usual, beginning next Week. *May 2, 1775.*

Nathan Bushnell, jun.

(CONSTITUTIONAL POST)

HAVING for a Number of Years been employed as a Rider in the Colony of *Connecticut*, he believes to Advantage of the Public and Approbation of his Employers---Now propose, jointly with *Elijah Willoughby*, upon sufficient Encouragement, to ride once a Week (during the Term of three Months) the CAMPS at *ROXBURY* and *CAMBRIDGE*, and as often as practicable, to *BOSTON*, to convey Letters, &c. Subscribers Papers are now in the Hands of Gentlemen in several Towns both in the eastern and western Part of this Colony, to encourage this expensive Undertaking---and the smallest Favours will be acknowledged.

He proposes to leave the Printing-Office in *New-London*, o'Clock Thursday Evenings, *Norwich* at 9 o'Clock Friday Mornings, and arrive at the Camps on Saturday Evenings---Will leave the Camps at 9 o'Clock Monday Mornings, return the same Road, and arrive at *New-London* on Wednesday Evenings.

Those who have Letters, &c. to convey, are desired to deliver them as follows, viz. Such as live near the Road through which *Joseph* and *Caleb Knight* ride, to leave their Letters with them; and those who live near the Road through which *David Bushnell* rides, to leave their Letters with him, who will deliver them to the said *Bushnell*, in *New-London*; and Letters from the Camps will be returned by them to those who live convenient. Letters for Conveyance from *Norwich*, or the neighbouring Towns are desired to be left at the Store of *Christopher Leffingwell*, Esq; *Jacob Dewitt's*, or Mr. *John Wheatley's*. At *Providence*, Mr. *Dexter's* and Dr. *Thomas Truman's*. At *Attleborough*, at Mr. *Dean's*.

N. B. It is desired, that when Letters are directed to Soldiers, the Regiment they belong to may be mentioned.

Died at Newport, Lieut. Conway, of the Marines belonging to King George's Ship Rose.

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(1) See Index, under Liberty Song. (2) See Index, under Proclamations. (3) See Index, under Resolves. (4) See our Character, pa. 1077, Vol. 2, of America. (5) See pa. 736. (6) See page 714 of the declaratory Act, pa. 524. (7) See Index, under Troops, pa. 735, Vol. 1. (8) See Index, under Mob, pa. 9 Vol. 2. (9) See Index, under Resolves. (10) See Index, under Men of War. (11) See Index, under Town, County, Representatives, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Committees of Correspondence, Provincial Congress, Resolves, Association, Freemen, Petitions, Fight, pa. 729. (13) See Index, under Hutchinson. (14) See some of the Letters, page 674. (15) See Index, under Quincy, Josiah. (16) See bot. pa. 559. (17) See Index, under Boundaries. (18) See Index, under Canada. (19) See Index, under Proclamations. (20) See Index, under Religion. (21) See Index, under Popery. (22) See Index, under Quebec. (23) See Index, under Grievances. (24) See Index, under Liberty. (25) See Index, under Petitions. (26) See Index, under Parliament. (27) See Index, under Taxation. (28) See Index, under Boston Port Bill. (29) See Index, under Solemn League and Covenant. (30) See Index, under Association. (31) See Index, under Fast. (32) See Index, under Congress, Continental. (33) See pa. 737, 738, 744. (34) See pa. 744. (35) See list of Grievances, pa. 7[illegible]. (36) See English Liberties. (37) See Index, under Proclamations. (38) See Index, under Provincial Congress. (39) See Index, under Preachers. (40) See Index, under Petitions & Resolves.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina,) April 4.

On Friday the 24th ult. the Ship Channing Sally, Capt. Fortune, failed on her return for Bristol, having on board five bales of sail duck, the only part of her inward cargo that had not been thrown into Hog-Island Creek, which was imported into this province contrary to the non-importation agreement entered into by the inhabitants. *See index, under South Carolina.*

Several samples of gun powder, made in this province, will be laid before the General Committee at their meeting---the making thereof not having been prohibited.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

In CONGRESS, Monday May 15, 1775.

THE City and County of New-York, having through Delegates applied to the Congress for their advice how to conduct themselves with regard to the Troops expected there, the Congress took the matter into their most serious deliberation, and came to the following Resolution,

"That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the Troops which are expected should arrive, the said Colony act on the defensive, so long as may be consistent with their safety and security: That the Troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably & quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications, or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the Town and Country; and that if they commit hostilities or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves, and their property, and repel force by force:---That the warlike stores be removed from the Town:---That places of retreat, in case of necessity, be provided for the Women and Children of New-York; and a sufficient number of Men be embodied, and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed, we send you the advice of the Congress, on the subject on which you requested it, and left the advice to remove the military stores might be construed to extend to those belonging to the crown, we think it prudent to suggest to you, that the contrary construction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not sundry circumstances not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now. We are gentlemen,

Your humble servants

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, John Alsop. *Philadelphia, 16th May, 1775.*

Saturday last John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Esqrs. Delegates for New-Hampshire, arrived here.

Monday evening the brig Charlestown Packet, Capt. Barton, arrived here from South-Carolina, with whom came passengers, the Hon. Henry Middleton, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Esqrs. Delegates for that province. Thomas Lynch, Esq; the other Delegate, sailed the day before in a schooner.

Yesterday arrived the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harrison, and Richard Bland, Esqrs. Delegates for Virginia. Richard Caswell, and Joseph Hewes, Esqrs. Delegates for North-Carolina. Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, and John Hall, Esqrs. Delegates for Maryland. Also Cæsar Rodney, and George Reid, Esqrs. Delegates for the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

We hear from Charlestown, South-Carolina, that on the 21st of March, at eight, about eight hundred stand of small arms, two hundred cutlasses, and all the cartouch boxes, fit for service, with several bundles of match and some flints, were taken out of the public armoury in the state house; and on the same night the public powder magazine, built about four miles from the town, was broke open, and all the powder carried off, being about five hundred weight. The Governor has offered a reward of one hundred pounds sterling for apprehending the offenders.

By Captain Montgomery, from Newry, which he left the 17th of March, we learn, that the troops had not sailed from Cork, but that the last division were to march from Newry to Cork, in order for embarkation, the day he sailed. *

By accounts from all parts of the country we find, that they are every where learning the use of arms, and seem determined on *Liberty or Death.*

On Saturday last arrived here from Virginia, General CHARLES LEE,---a Gentleman whose steady attachment to the rights of human nature, and to the principles of the British constitution in particular hath endeared him to all the American Colonies.

It is impossible to describe the military ardor which now prevails in this city. A considerable number of the FRIENDS have joined in the Military Association. There is one Company composed entirely of Gentlemen belonging to that religious denomination of people.

NEW-YORK, *May* 18.

The Inhabitants of Ulster Country sent to this City last Week, for the Use of the Poor of Boston, 70 Barrels of good Flour, and a Quantity of Indian Corn, and other Grain.

The late Seizure of the Powder at the Magazine at Williamsburg, has incensed the Inhabitants of that Province to such a Degree against his Excellency Lord Dunmore, their Governor, that the Virginia Gazette, or Norfolk Intelligencer, of the 4th Instant, says, "His Excellency the Governor, we hear, with his Family, have retired on board his Majesty's Ship the Fowey, now lying at York, in Consequence of the Disturbances occasioned by the Removal of the Powder from the publick Magazine at Williamsburg." (1)

We hear from Newark, New-Jersey, that on Monday last, the Boston, Connecticut and New-York Delegates were received at the Ferry by a Number of Gentlemen from that Town, Capt. Allen, at the Head of his Troop of Horse, and Capt. Rutgers, at the Head of his Company of Grenadiers (which were allowed by the Gentlemen present, to be as complete Companies as they had seen.) The whole proceeded to Newark, where an Entertainment was provided, and a Number of patriotic Toasts were drank. After Dinner they were escorted to Elizabeth Town, and on their Way were met by the Gentlemen and Militia of that Place.

A Sub-Committee from this City waited on his Honor the Lieut. Governor last Saturday at Jamaica, with an Address requesting his Interposition with his Majesty and General Gage, in Behalf of America: His Honor in giving his Answer was so affected that he shed many Tears.

The Martial Spirit diffused through this Province at this Juncture is almost beyond Conception; many new Companies have been already raised in this City, and several more are in Contemplation, most of them are in neat Uniforms; much of their Time is spent in perfecting themselves in the Manual Exercise, and several of them are already so compleat as to vie with the best Veterans.

We hear from Williamsburg, the locks were taken off from the magazine,---that the Magdalen Schooner is in York river, under the protection of the Fowey man of war,---that Lord Dunmore had fortified himself in the palace, and his Lady and family gone on board the Fowey for safety. (1)

We hear that Capt. Mowat in a Sloop from the Coast of Africa, was brought to, yesterday, in our Harbour, by Capt. Montague of the King Fisher Sloop of War, who ROBBED him of 6 Swivels, a number of Cohorns, and 120lb. of Gun-Powder, &c. [Quere, *Is not this invading private Property?*]

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, April 25, 1775.

"The Governor's Commission from the King was read here on Monday the 24th Instant; he has very ample Powers; he chuses all the Members of the Council himself; and can discharge them at Pleasure; can oblige what Number of his Majesty's Subjects in Canada he pleases to march against any Enemy or supposed Enemy when he shall think fit; can build Forts or do any thing else with the People's Money and demolish them at Pleasure. In short he is possessed of absolute and despotick Power only with this Difference (if it is any) that the Majority of the Council (who hold their Seats as before mentioned) must approve of his Measures. The Council consists of 23 Persons, 7 of them Roman Catholicks."

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 3.

On Sunday last died in this Town, PETER HARRISON Esq; collector of his majesty's customs for this port.

He was born in the city of York, in Old England, and in point of family second perhaps to very few in America.

Last Saturday night Mr. Jacob Goodsell, of East-Haven, was burnt to death, in a brush hut, (which is supposed to have taken fire while he was asleep) where he had sheltered himself, in order to watch the wind, intending to have sailed for Connecticut River, in a small boat, as soon as the wind served.

NEWPORT, *May* 15.

The whole regiment of light dragoons, to a man, has refused to come over to fight against this country; this we have from a gentleman who left Liverpool the 30th of March.

The 19th and 20th of March, the sailors belonging to the ships lying at Shields and Sunderland, in England, stopped all the coal-ships bound to London, and unrigged them.

By a gentleman from New York we are assured, that the merchants and other inhabitants there, have declared, absolutely, that the moment they hear of any provisions being suffered to go from this place, to supply our enemies at the eastward, they are determined to stop all kinds of provisions from being shipped from New-York, to this town.

Last Friday a brig arrived here from Salem, on pretence, as we are told, to procure a load of provisions for fishermen at Saspee, but 'tis suspected for a very different use.

Yesterday a sloop arrived here, from Boston, with about 80 of the inhabitants of that barbarously distressed town. (3)

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 25.

About half after 8 o'Clock on Wednesday Evening, last Week, a Fire broke out in a Barrack on Treat's Wharf, in Boston. It was occasioned by the Soldiers receiving a Number of Cartridges, one of which took Fire, and communicated it to many more, which immediately set Fire to the Room, and soon catched the adjoining Buildings. All the Stores on the South Side of the Dock are destroyed, except that at the Head of the Wharf, occupied by Mr. Samuel Eliot. All the Stores from Mr. Eliot's to Mr. Ellis Gray's, which makes the North Corner of Spear's Wharf, excepting that occupied as the Commissary's Office, are also destroyed.---The Fire raged with great Fury all Night. The following Letter contains an Account of the Transactions of the Military at the Time; and will give the Public some Idea of the greatest wretched Police of that once well-governed Town.

Extract of a Letter from Boston.

"I propose to give you a circumstantial Account of the late Fire, previous to which please to observe, that for ten Days past, a Report has been propagated, that the Liberty Party intended to set Fire to the Town in different Places as soon as the greater Part of them had got out. The General took the Alarm, and took the Engines under Guard, and appointed new Captains; the late Engine Men took Umbrage at it; but to the Point.---I being informed the Barrack was on Fire, ran through the Street crying Fire, (as no Bells rang) but was stopped by a Man who told me it was the Officer's Order not to cry Fire, one having threatened to beat the Man's Brains out that did. The Drums all this Time beating to Arms. When I came to the Fire I found no Engine there. Applying to one of the late Engine Men to know the Reason, was informed that he had applied for the Engine, but the Bayonet was pointed at him, and he was told that he must apply to some Officer for an Order before he could have it. After this fatal Delay the Engines appeared with the new appointed Captains and military Firewards, and a miserable Figure they cut, the former not knowing how to obey if the latter had known how to command.---Upon the whole, it appears to me as plain as the meridian Sun, had the Engines been on the old Footing, the Fire would have been put out, and *twenty thousand Pounds Sterling Loss prevented. Let that be as it may, I will venture to say, had the Fire broke out in the Center of the Town it would have laid it in Ashes, in the Direction it took to the Water. May God preserve this second Sodom from the Fate of the first." (3)

* *The whole Loss is thought to be £.40,000 Sterling.*

We have received the following Account of the Number of Stores burnt, and the Persons Names who owned or occupied them, viz. Hon. John Hancock, Esq; 1 Store and a Shed. Mr. Thomas Fayerweather 1 Store. Mr. Benjamin Andrews 2, one of them occupied by Messrs. B. and W. Foster. Mr. Edward Gray, 1. Mr. Joseph Barrell 1. Mr. John Head 1. Jonathan Williams, Esq; 1, & in it 50 Barrels of Flour, belonging to the Donation Stock destroyed. Messrs. Hyslop and Burton 1. Mr. Andrew Black 1. Mr. Nathaniel Cary 1 and a Shed. Mr. Alexander Mill 1, and a Shed. James Russel, Esq; 1, occupied as Impost Office. Mr. John Soley 1. Mr. John Sweetser 1. 3 at the End of the Town-Dock. 6 Stores and a Cooper's Shop, owned by Mr. Ellakim Hutchinson, occupied as Barracks. 1 Store formerly occupied by Mr. Elias Thomas, Sailmaker. 2 Stores leading down to the Barracks, occupied by Mr. Grant Webster and Mr. William Blair. Thomas Brattle's Shed pulled down to stop the Fire. Total, 27 Stores, 1 Cooper's Shop, and 4 Sheds, burnt, but not one Dwelling-House.

An Account of Arms Ammunition, &c. taken at Ticonderoga, viz. Between 112 and 120 Iron Cannon, from 6 to 24 Pounders; 50 Swivels of different Sizes; 2 ten-Inch Mortars; 1 Howit; 1 Cohorn; 10 Tons of Musket Balls; 3 Cart-Load of Flints; 30 new Carriages; a considerable Quantity of Shells; a Warehouse full of Materials to carry on Boat-building; 100 Stand of small Arms; 10 Casks of poor Powder; 2 Brass Cannon; 30 Barrels of Flour; 18 Barrels of Pork; some Bears, and some Peas; and 42 Prisoners, besides Women and Children. (4)

An Act for laying an Embargo on all Kinds of Provisions hath been passed by the General Assembly of Rhode-Island

Last Sabbath, about 10 o'Clock, A. M. an Express arrived at General Thomas's Quarters at Roxbury, informing him, that four Sloops (two of them armed) were sailed from Boston to the South Shore of the Bay, and that a Number of Soldiers were landing at Weymouth. Gen. Thomas ordered 3 Companies to march to the Support of the Inhabitants. When arrived, they found the Soldiers had not attempted to land at Weymouth; but had landed on Grape-Island, from whence they were carrying off Hay on board the Sloops. The People of Weymouth assembled as a Point of Land near to Grape-Island. The Distance from Weymouth Shore to the said Island was too great for small Arms to do Execution; nevertheless our People frequently fired. The Fire was returned from one of the Vessels with swivel Guns; but the Shot passed over our Heads, and did no Mischief. Matters continued in this State for several Hours, the Soldiers pulling the Hay down to the Water-Side, our People firing at the Vessel, and they now and then discharging swivel Guns. The Tide had now come in, and several Lighters, which were aground, were got afloat, upon which our People, who were absent for Ammunition, got on board, hoisted Sail, and bore directly down upon the nearest Point of the Island. The Soldiers and Sailors immediately left the Barn, and made for their Boats, and put off from one End of the Island, whilst our People landed on the other. The Sloops hoisted Sail with all possible Expedition, whilst our People set Fire to the Barn, and burnt 70 or 80 Tons of Hay; then fired several Guns which had been loaded down to the Water-Side, our People firing at the Vessel, and they now and then discharging swivel Guns. The Tide had now come in, and several Lighters, which were aground, were got afloat, upon which our People, who were absent for Ammunition, got on board, hoisted Sail, and bore directly down upon the nearest Point of the Island. The Soldiers and Sailors immediately left the Barn, and made for their Boats, and put off from one End of the Island, whilst our People landed on the other. The Sloops hoisted Sail with all possible Expedition, whilst our People set Fire to the Barn, and burnt 70 or 80 Tons of Hay; then fired several Guns which had been loaded down to the Water-Side, and brought off the Cattle.——As the Vessels passed *Hors-Neck*, a Sort of Promontory which extends from Germantown, they fired their Swivels and small Arms at our People pretty briskly, but without Effect, though one of the Bullets from their small Arms, which passed over our People, struck against a Stone with such Force as to take off a large Part of the Bullet. Whether any of the Enemy were wounded is uncertain, though it is reported three of them were. It is thought they did not carry off more than one or two Tons of Hay. (7)

The Provincial Congress hath established a Post-Office in this Town, and appointed Mr. James Winthrop Postmaster. Post-Riders are to be immediately engaged, and to ride, from the Post-Office here, the following Roads, viz. To Georgetown, in the County of Lincoln; to Haverhill; to Providence; to Woodstock, by Worcester; and from Worcester to Great Barrington, by Springfield; and to Falmouth, in the County of Barnstable.---Post-Offices and Postmasters are also established and appointed as followeth, viz. At Salem, Mr. Edward Norris: At Ipswich, Mr. James Foster: At Haverhill, Mr. Simon Greenough: At Newbury-Port, Mr. Bulkeley Emerson: At Kennebunk, in the Town of Wells, Mr. Nathaniel Kimball: At Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, Mr. Samuel Freeman: At Georgetown, Mr. John Wood: At Worcester, Mr. Isaiah Thomas: At Springfield, Mr. Moses Church: At Great-Barrington, Dr. William Whiting: At Plymouth, William Watson, Esq; At Sandwich, Mr. Joseph Nye, 3d: And at Falmouth, in the County of Barnstable, Mr. Moses Swift. The Duties and Rates of the Postage of Letters are established by the Congress as follows, viz. For any Distance not exceeding 60 Miles, 6d. farthing: Upwards of 60, and not exceeding 100, 8d. Upwards of 100, and not exceeding 200, 10d. half penny: Upwards of 200, and not exceeding 300, 1s. 1d. Upwards of 300, and not exceeding 400, 1s. 4d. &c.---Which Rates and Duties are for the Postage of a Single Letter; they are to be doubled for all double ones; trebled for all treble Letters; and for every Ounce Weight, four Times as much as for a Single Letter. The Postmasters are to be accountable to a Committee of the Congress for what they shall receive, which Committee are to determine what Sums the Postmasters and Riders shall have for their Services.---The foregoing Rules to be observed until the Continental Congress, or some future Congress or House of Representatives of this Colony, shall make some further Order relative to the same. (6)

The General Assembly of Connecticut, and the Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire, have established Post-Offices, Postmasters, and Riders, in their respective Governments. 'Tis expected the Continental Congress will soon take into Consideration the Method of fixing the Channel of Intelligence, and that the same will be established on a permanent Foundation throughout the UNITED COLONIES. (6)

The Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire have voted to raise 2000 Men, to join the American Forces.

A Provincial Congress for the Province of New-York was to meet in the City of New-York last Monday. The New-Jersey Provincial Congress was to meet at Trenton the Day following.

We are informed that 200 Green Mountain Boys, under Col. Allen, and Capt. Warner, were in the Expedition against Ticonderoga, and behaved with great Bravery and Resolution. (4)

We mentioned in one of our late Papers, that a Number of Governor Hutchinson's Letters were providentially in the Hands of the People: The following is said to be a Copy of one of them, dated at Boston, July 20, 1773, wrote to Gov. Gage, then at New-York.

"IT appears to me to be Matter of GREAT IMPORTANCE to his Majesty's general Service, and to the *real Interest* of the Colonies, that the DISCORD beginning between New-York and us should be ENCOURAGED. I wrote some Time ago to Mr. Colden upon this Subject, but he rather declined, conceiving himself in it; he certainly has a strange Aversion which nothing but a Confederacy against Great-Britain could have conquered; this is a too much the Appearance of Machiavillian Policy, but it is justifiable as it has the most obvious tendency to save the Colonies ruining themselves, as well as preventing their distressing the mother country. If PENNSYLVANIA could be brought to TAKE PART I wish New-York; I think the BUSINESS WOULD BE DONE. I must beg the favour of you not to suffer this letter to come under any other than your own observation." (9) (10)

By the Copies of Letters (lately laid before the Parliament, and printed in London) from the Governors of the several British Colonies, relative to the late unconstitutional and tyrannical Acts of Parliament, it appears that Governor Eden, of Maryland, was the only one who honestly and ingenuously represented the Case, with his Opinion thereon, to the Ministry; which Conduct and Opinion will do him lasting Honour. In general, the Governors and other ministerial People outstrip their Instructions, and anticipate the Wishes of their Patrons, even in their most blameable Designs. Had it not been owing to the Encouragement, and even Temptation thus given to the Ministry, in their last treasonable and most horrible Design of destroying the English Constitution and enslaving the Colonies, it is more than probable they would have desisted from the black Attempt.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by —

GEO. CROWNINSHIELD,

CHoice Windward Island RUM, Turks-Island SALT, and a few Hogsheads of the best SUGAR, at his Store at the Long-Wharf. *Salem, May* 23, 1775.

THE Subscriber was applied to, in the Month of March or April last, by one Mr. King and others, for a Quantity of Hay, which I supposed consisted of seventy or eighty Tons, I had in my Barns on Grape-Island, in the Harbour of Boston; but upon my Suspicion, that the Hay, when purchased by him or them, was for the Use of the Troops in Boston, I absolutely refused to sell it, although he offered me a very generous Price for the same. I never sold said Hay, either directly or indirectly, to any Person whatever.

Hingham, May 22, 1775. ELISHA LEAVITT.

SUFFOLK, ss. } *May* 22, 1775.) *THEN Mr.* Elisha Leavitt *made Oath to the Truth of the above Declaration by him subscribed.*

Before me,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Just. Peace.

* See index, under Congress Continental. † See Index, under Army British. ‡ See index, under Leg. la magna Charta pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of Rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. one the Spiritual part of the British Constitution. § See index under dominion.

The Tyranny of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain hath been lately expoſed, in a Periodical Paper called "The Criſis," in very bold, expreſſive Terms—which has given ſuch great Offence as to produce an order of the Houſe of Lords for burning the ſame by the Hands of the common Hangman. We have obtained ſix Numbers of this valuable Paper, and ſhall, as we have Room, lay them before our Readers.

The CRISIS. No. I.

Potior viſa eſt Periculoſa Libertas quieto ſervitio.
SALLUST.

To the People of ENGLAND and AMERICA.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

IT is with the greateſt propriety I addreſs this paper to you: It is in your defence, at this great, this important CRISIS, I take the pen in hand: A CRISIS big with the fate of the moſt glorious empire known in the records of time; and by your firmneſs and reſolution only it can be ſaved from deſtruction: by your firmneſs and reſolution, you may preſerve to yourſelves, your immediate offspring, and lateſt poſterity, all the glorious bleſſings of freedom, given by heaven to undeſerving mortals: by your ſupineneſs and puſillanimity, you will entail on yourſelves, your children, and millions yet unborn, miſery and ſlavery.

It is in your defence I now ſtand forth to oppoſe the moſt ſanguinary and deſpotic court that ever diſgraced a free country. It is in your defence I now unſheath the ſword of juſtice, to oppoſe the moſt profligate and abandoned adminiſtration that ever ſhewed the weakneſs, or abuſed the confidence of a prince. It is in your defence I now ſtand forth, with a firmneſs and reſolution becoming an Engliſhman determined to be free, to oppoſe every arbitrary and every unconſtitutional act, of a venal and corrupt majority ſmuggled into the preſent new fangled court parliament through the villainy of Lord North, and purchaſed with the public money to betray their truſt, to ſlave the people, ſubvert the proteſtant religion, and deſtroy the glory, honour, intereſt and commerce, both foreign and domeſtic, of England and America; and all this villainous ſacrifice of a great empire, a brave people, and the glorious truths of heaven, to ambitious views, and to gratify the mean vindictive ſpirit of one, aſſiſted by a numerous train of deputy tyrants, whoſe ſole aim has been, to trample under foot the ſacred rights of mankind, and the Engliſh conſtitution.

It is in your defence, and in defence of the liberties of my country, that I now ſtand forth, with a fixed reſolution to oppoſe and ſhew to the world, unawed by fear, the dangerous tendency of every act of lawleſs power, whether it ſhall proceed from the King, the Lords, or the Commons.

I will endeavour in conjunction with my fellow-labourer in this great work, to reſcue the liberty of the preſs (that bulwark of freedom) from the ruin with which it is now threatened, by ſpecial juries of Middleſex, and the arbitrary deciſions of a Scotch Chief Juſtice, the glorious advocates for deſpotic ſway. The heavy fines and cruel impriſonment of the two Woodfalls, without even the appearance of guilt, and contrary to the intention of the jury, will be faithfully recorded by the pen of truth, and fill many pages in the black catalogue of Murray's crimes——It ſhall be my endeavour in this degenerate age, to revive the dying embers of freedom, and rouſe my countrymen in England, from that lethargic ſtate of ſupineneſs and inattention, in which they ſeem to ſleep at this time of national danger, when a mighty kingdom, and all the deareſt rights of men are haſtening to their ruin; that they may yet riſe high on the roll of fame, equal with their brave and virtuous brethren in America, who are now ſtruggling in the glorious cauſe of liberty, againſt the cruel oppreſſions and the deſtructive deſigns of exalted villains, whoſe actions will be tranſmitted to poſterity in characters of blood, and their names forever branded with eternal marks of infamy; while America will remain the glory and admiration of the world, and be held in the higheſt veneration to the end of time. Let not the long envied glory of Britain, O my countrymen, be eclipſed by the virtuous actions of the Americans in the new world; our danger is the ſame, their cauſe is our cauſe, with the conſtitutional rights of America, muſt fall, the liberties of England: let us then, ſhew ourſelves equal to them in virtue, courage, firmneſs and reſolution, and as they have done, prove to the world, we are alike enemies to tyranny, and that we never will be ſlaves to one, nor to a majority of five hundred and fifty-eight tyrants.—We will ſtrain every nerve, and brave every danger, to ſtimulate our countrymen on this ſide the Atlantic, to a noble exertion of their rights as freemen; to ſhew them the danger, as well as the infamy of remaining quiet ſpectators of their own deſtruction; and to remove that dark cloud of ſlavery, which now ſecures the glorious light of freedom; and but for the virtue of our foreſathers, would ages ago, have overwhelmed this kingdom, like the ſtates around us, in a long, a laſting night of miſery and ruin.

Upon this plan, and with theſe principles we ſet out, and intend to proceed, that the preſent, (if not too far degenerated) and future generations, may enjoy undiminiſhed all the bleſſings of liberty; to accompliſh this end, we will riſk every thing that is dear to man, and brave both royal and miniſterial vengeance, to preſerve from ruin, if poſſible, the natural rights of mankind, the ſacred conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, and the freedom of our country.

Agreeable to our motto we ſhall ever think, "Liberty with danger, is preferable to ſervitude, with ſecurity."—We ſhould glory in the ſmiles of our ſovereign, but will never purchaſe them at the expence of our liberty; nor will we ever give up, but with our lives, the right to expoſe, and publicly diſplay, in all its hideous forms, the cruel deſpotiſm of tyrants. We can conceive no reaſon, why the laws and religion of England ſhould be ſported with, and trampled under foot, by a Prince of the houſe of Brunſwick, rather than by one of the houſe of Stuart, ſurely upon every principle of juſtice, reaſon, and common ſenſe, whatever is tyranny and murder in one man, is equally ſo in another; and if it is juſt to oppoſe and reſiſt one, it is as juſt to oppoſe and reſiſt the other. It is not a name, nor an office, however important, that can or ought to bring reſpect and reverence to the poſſeſſor, while he acts below, and is unworthy of them. Folly and villainy ought to have no aſylum; nor can titles ſanctify crimes, though in our days they protect criminals. A royal, right honourable, or a right reverend robber, is the moſt dangerous robber, and conſequently the moſt to be deteſted.

Our modern advocates for villainy and ſlavery, have found out a new way of arguing and convincing the judgments of men; they make nice diſtinctions without a difference, and tell the world, what was tyranny in the time of Charles the firſt, is not tyranny in the reign of George the third, and to this they add a long catalogue of virtues which he never poſſeſſed; they ſay he is pious; that his chief aim is to render his ſubjects, a happy, great, and free people; (and indeed he has more than once ſaid ſo himſelf) theſe and many other falſhoods, equally wicked and abſurd, they endeavour to inſtill into the minds of the too eaſy deluded Engliſh. Theſe, and ſuch like artifices, have ever been made uſe of in the reign of arbitrary Kings, to deceive the people, and make them with more eaſe, and to chains well poliſhed, ſubmit their necks, and even reverence and adore the hand that rivets them. Thus do tyrants ſucceed, and the galling yoke of ſlavery, ſo much complained of by almoſt every nation in the world, becomes a crime of the firſt magnitude in the people, through their own credulity and vile ſubmiſſion. Truth, in ſpite of all the falſe colouring of venal writers, ſpeaks a different language, and declares in oppoſition to the pen of falſhood, that bloodſhed and ſlaughter, violence and oppreſſion, popery and lawleſs power characteriſe the preſent reign; and we will defy even the penſioned Johnſon, after the cloſeſt examination of the two reigns, to tell which is the beſt. Charles broke his coronation oath, butchered his ſubjects, made ten thouſand ſolemn promiſes he never intended to perform, and often committed perjury: (but theſe are no crimes in a King, for all Kings have a divine right to be devils) He tried to overturn the conſtitution by force, but found his miſtake when it was too late, and that even royal villainy does not always ſucceed, and when the juſt vengeance of heaven overtook him, he ſaw, (though he would not believe it before, and imagined, he had a divine right to ſhed human blood) that the ſame power which raiſed him up could pull him down: The preſent ſovereign, not wiſhing to make a figure in hiſtory without a head; and being more mild and gentle, juſt and good, has improved upon the plan, and is now tearing up the conſtitution by the roots, under the form of law; this method of proceeding is certainly much ſafer, and more judicious, as well as juſt; for what right can an Engliſhman have to complain, when he is legally made a ſlave by act of parliament. How wicked! how rebellious! muſt the Americans be, and what leveling principles muſt they poſſeſs, to reſiſt the divine right of the Lords and Commons, under the ſanction of a divine act of parliament, ſent from heaven, to plunder, butcher, ſtarve, or enſlave them, juſt as it ſhall come into their divine heads, or the heads of their divine inſtruments; and when once they have carried this divine law into execution, according to their righteous intention, we ſhall ſoon ſee on this ſide the Atlantic, that they have the ſame divine right, to uſe us, in the ſame merciful and divine manner. This is but the firſt divine ſtep of a diabolical plan for ſhedding human blood, reducing an induſtrious, brave, flouriſhing, and free people, from a ſtate of affluence to that of miſery, beggary, and ſlavery; and nothing but a reſolution in the people here, will be able to prevent the next divine ſtep of the ſame plan, from laying in ruins, all the rights of the Britiſh, with thoſe of the American world.

The Altar of deſpotiſm is erected in America, and we ſhall be the next victims to lawleſs power; all the horrors of ſlavery now ſtare us in the face; our religion ſubverted, freedom, law, and right artfully undermined, the Roman Catholic religion not tolerated but eſtabliſhed, a majority of the Houſe of Commons and the Houſe of Lords mere creatures of the King; in ſhort, every engine of oppreſſion and arbitrary power is at work to accompliſh our ruin.

O my countrymen, that we could but inſpire you with noble ſentiments of liberty, rouſe you to a juſt ſenſe of your immediate danger, and make you feel, ſenſibly feel, all the bleſſings derived from freedom, the natural right of every man, but more particularly of Engliſhmen. It is our birthright, our inheritance, it was handed down to us by our anceſtors, and ſealed often with their blood: Let us then in juſtice to them, to ourſelves, and to poſterity, make a noble conſtitutional ſtand, in conjunction with our noble and ſpirited, but ſuffering fellow ſubjects in America, againſt the preſent plan, long fixed by the minions of power, to deſtroy it, and overturn the conſtitution, a conſtitution ten thouſand times ſuperior to any Tyre ever deviſed by the Greeks or Romans.

At ſuch a time as this, when the mercileſs, the relentleſs hand of tyranny is tearing out the vitals of freedom, ſapping the foundations of public ſecurity, making a mockery of public juſtice, and deſtroying all the envied rights of Britain, and the truths of Heaven, I ſay at ſuch a time, to be inattentive or inactive, is infamy, and he who can tamely ſee his country upon the brink of ruin, without putting out his arm and lending a helping hand to reſcue her from deſtruction, muſt be an abandoned wretch, a diſgrace to the name of Engliſhman, and to his country.

N. B. No. 2, will contain the ſecret reaſons urged in the cabinet for diſſolving the laſt Parliament, and ſmuggling another of the ſame complexion, &c. (5) (To be continued ſee pa. 74

ON the Sunday after the late F
about 20 Barrels of Pork, Part of them
and Part marked C. H. P.
were taken away from Capt. George Crowninſhield's Store, on the Long Wharf, Salem; and at the ſame Time about 32 Buſhels of Rye were carried from Dr. Prieſt's Store, on the ſame Wharf. Whoever will give Information to Capt. George Dodge of Salem, or Mr. Stephen Cabot of Beverly, where the ſaid Pork and Rye may be found, ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble.

LOST out of a Houſe in Cambridge, between the 19th and 26th ult. a Woman's gold WATCH, with two miniature Pictures among its other Appendages; alſo a Mourning Ring. Whoever will give Intelligence of either, to the Printers hereof, ſo that the ſame may be recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,
A Good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with a Garden Spot and ſmall Barn, ſituate in Portſmouth, near Dr. Haven's Meeting-Houſe.
Alſo a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Wharf, and Ware-Houſe, with about Half an Acre of Land, ſituate in New-Market, on Exeter River, ſuitable for Trade and Navigation. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. DANIEL FOWLE, Printer in Portſmouth, or JOSEPH DOE, in Newmarket.

Cambridge, May 17, 1775.
STOLEN from a Saddle in Charleſtown, laſt Night, a very neat braſs barrel'd PISTOL. Whoever will return the ſame to Mr. Secretary Ward, at Head-Quarters, ſhall receive one Dollar for his Trouble; but if the Perſon who is ſuſpected, ſhould walk until he is proſecuted, he muſt expect no Favour.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Rev. JOHN CHIPMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, in order for a Settlement, to BENJAMIN JONES, Eſq; of Beverly, or JOSEPH CHIPMAN of Salem, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to ſaid Executors.
N. B. A few Cows and a Houſe to be ſold. Inquire of ſaid Executors. *Beverly, May 6, 1775.*

A Moſes Boat, 13 Feet long, went adrift about a Month ago from Beverly. Two Dollars Reward will be paid by DAVID BRITTON of Salem, or JOSIAH BATCHELDER of Beverly, for finding her.

To be SOLD Cheap,
A Very genteel Houſe, with Out-Houſes, a good Barn, and a Quantity of Land adjoining, lying in Newmarket, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, very convenient for a Merchant or Trader. Inquire of DANIEL SCOTT, Apothecary in Boſton, JOSEPH HOYT, Eſq; of Stratham, or JOSEPH JACKSON, at Danvers New-Mills.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, late of Salem-Biſket, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to JERATHMEEL PEIRCE, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

(1) ſee Ship &c. near Gre- Wages the 9th ſee liſt of Engliſh Gre- Wages Page Vol. 2 632. Page 544 (2) The Sentiments of the Loyaliſts &c. are ſee Page 650, Vol. 2. (3) ſee Index, under Speech of the King. (4) See Rubbiſh &c. (5) ſee Page 615.

(1) ſee Our Charta &c. 1775 Vol. 2. (2) Manſfield. (3) ſee Index, under Town, County, Aſſembly, Repreſentatives, Congreſs, Continental, & Province Taking of the Country, ravaged, &c. & Tyler &c. ſee under Army, &c.

(4) ſee pa. 724. (5) For our firmneſs ſee index, under